

# JOHN AND MARY LUCINDA COLE McDONALD



John McDonald and his wife, Mary Lucinda Cole, were part of the history and development of Wasatch County. John arrived in Nauvoo from Ireland with his parents, brothers and sisters in 1844, when he was 11 years old. During the years of

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*Mail Carrier from Mo.  
Patriarch  
Co. Commissioner*

*She Indian Language*

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HOW BEAUTIFUL UPON THE MOUNTAINS

martyrdom and persecution, John worked on the Nauvoo Temple, receiving only half pay, in tithing credit, because he was so young. He saw the City Beautiful pillaged and was among those driven out by the mobs.

When his father, James McDonald, died of cholera on the plains, as eldest son, John assumed what he could of his widowed mother's burden. He had helped to acquire the cattle they were bringing west with them, and he understood how to care for them. Horses, cattle and farming were his lifelong vocation.

During the Walker War, John served with distinction with his unit from Springville. In 1856 he was called to go east and help bring in the suffering handcart companies. On his return in December of that year he was married at Springville, Utah, to Mary Lucinda Cole.

Three months later there was another call for the newly married couple to answer. Brigham Young issued a call for all saints to join in a United Order. According to a receipt issued to John on February 3, 1857, the property he consecrated to the Lord included one acre of ground, farm land, three horses, two cows, one yearling, one wagon, one plow, 20 bushels of wheat, four bushels of oats and two days of hay, along with one bed, for a total value of \$459.

Still another call for public service came that same year. John was asked to go with the "YX" freighting company to build roads and bridges for the pioneer trail. This he did until he was honorably released. Then, following this assignment, John was asked to go back to the Missouri River to carry mail. He froze his feet and suffered many hardships on this mission, but his faith and courage remained undaunted.

When the United Order experiment failed, what was left of John's property was deeded back to him. He and his young wife decided to start a new home in the Provo River Valley. They arrived at Heber City with their babies in March, 1861. Through industrious efforts and wise management, they prospered. Thirteen children were born to them, but Mary Lucinda died at the still-born birth of the last one on February 16, 1882. Mother and child were buried together in Heber City Cemetery.

Her forty-two years of life had been

eventful and useful. She was born February 26, 1840, in Kirtland, Ohio. Her parents, Hugh Haggerty Cole and Susannah Winans, were pioneer members of the Church in Kirtland. As a little girl, Lucinda moved with her family to Iowa, where preparations were made to cross the plains. The Coles and the McDonalds were members of the Aaron Johnson company. Her later childhood was spent in Springville, Utah, where she learned to speak the Indian language. This ability was a valuable asset in the new community of Heber City.

Following her death, John struggled on to rear his motherless children, and lived to see them all married and well established. John was baptized in Ireland in 1842, ordained an Elder by Heber C. Kimball in 1857, ordained a High Priest by David Wood on February 10, 1866, set apart as a High Councilor in 1888, and ordained a Patriarch by Francis M. Lyman on February 11, 1901. He served two terms as commissioner in Wasatch County. He died in Heber on December 27, 1910.

His children and their dates of birth included: Mary Ann McDonald, November 17, 1857 (married David Fisher); John Henry, November 14, 1859 (died August 4, 1869); Sarah Jane, January 23, 1862 (married William Buys); Susannah Orilla, December 15, 1864 (died April 7, 1878); James Hugh, January 21, 1866 (married Eva Cluff); Joseph Smith, January 30, 1868 (married Mary Elizabeth Rasband); Andrew, January 16, 1870 (married Elizabeth Thatcher); Lydia Matilda, January 21, 1872 (died February 3, 1872); David Lorenzo, March 12, 1873 (married Sylvia Egger-son, Pauline Violet Jackson); Emma Verona, May 22, 1875 (married Charles Cluff); Eva Lucinda, September 7, 1877 (married Moroni Morris); and John William, November 11, 1879 (married Edna Nelson).



appointment as Governor, it is noontide madness and folly to attempt to administer the law in that Territory. The officers are insulted, harassed and murdered for doing their duty, and not recognizing Brigham Young as the only law giver and law maker on earth. Of this every man can bear incontestable evidence who has been willing to accept an appointment in Utah; and I assure you sir, that no man would be willing to risk his life and property in that Territory after once trying the sad experiment. With an earnest desire that the present administration will give due and timely aid to the officers that may be so unfortunate as to accept situations in that Territory, and that the withering curse which now rests upon this Nation by virtue of the peculiar and heart-rending institutions of the Territory of Utah, may be speedily removed, to the honor and credit of our happy country, I now remain your obedient servant,

W. W. DRUMMOND, Justice Utah Territory.  
Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States, Washington City, D. C.

The L. D. S. Millennial Star, No. 21, Vol. XIX,  
May 23, 1857

#### REFUTATION OF CHARGES AGAINST BRIGHAM YOUNG (From the "Mormon.")

"We shall quote from the (Council Bluffs) Bugle—

"The arrival on Sunday eve of a train from Salt Lake under command of Captain W. J. Hawley, places beyond question the fact of the murder of Hon. A. W. Babbitt, Secretary of Utah Territory. From Mr. Hawley we obtain the following information—

"Near the 'Sweet Water,' he met Messrs. Kimball and Ferguson. This is about 200 miles West of Fort Laramie, and 300 east of Salt Lake. He heard from them the rumour, and in order to get at the facts, he remained with Mr. Trist, the Indian agent, for several days. The Indians had come into the Fort and reported that twelve of them had attacked Colonel Babbitt while one of his men was away, and after the Colonel had fired his double barrel gun and his two revolvers, one of the Indians crept behind the wagon and tomahawked the Colonel. Frank Rowland and Sutherland were also killed."

"The Indians said the Colonel fought like a grizzly bear.

"When at Fort Kearney, Captain Hawley learned that Major Wharton had in his possession the papers (including a draft of \$8,000) and some of his hair. His watch was obtained by a Frenchman, from the Indians. Altogether about eighteen whites have been killed. . . .

The Deseret News, May 20, 1857  
NEWS FROM THE EAST

The mail company with W. A. Hickman, which left here on the 8th of February did not arrive there till the 6th of March and left on the 8th. O. P. Rockwell with the March mail passed on the 27th; all hands were well. Rockwell left at the fort 200 pounds of flour, 50 pounds of which they had yet on hand, and hoped that it would last till more arrived. . . .

Parley P. Pratt

(May 13, 1857.—Parley P. Pratt was killed by Hector H. McLean, near Van Buren, Arkansas, presumably in jealousy at the conversion of Mrs. McLean to Mormonism. Pratt led the second immigration into the Salt Lake valley; and then explored southern Utah in 1849-50. It is said of him: "He traveled more, and preached and wrote more and better, than any of his compeers.")

The Deseret News, May 27, 1857

LAWYERS AND DOCTORS.—After the departure of the company that went with the Governor there were only two lawyers and two or three doctors left in the city. Both of the lawyers have been steadily at work, and all the doctors have been following some useful employment, aside from their profession, but one, and we are sorry to state that he has not been seen, to our knowledge, with either axe, hoe, pick, shovel or spade in his hand for a long time, though he seems to be busy every day.

The Deseret News, June 3, 1857

THE EASTERN MAIL arrived on the 29th ult., having left Independence on the 1st of May, and much credit is due to Mr. John Muddock, conductor to Laramie, and to Mr. O. P. Rockwell, conductor from that point to this city, for the perseverance, prudence and energy displayed in the transportation of so large a mail in such good time and condition, especially at a time when the east half of the route was nearly destitute of forage and grain was scarce and high priced. This is the first mail from Independence since the 13th of Nov. 1856, and of course the 24 sacks now brought contain much printed matter long since out of date. The contents of one sack were slightly damp, but in no wise injured, the carriers having crossed a swollen stream under the impression, from their appearance, that the sacks were waterproof, which is not the case, a fact that it will be well to keep in mind. . . .

THE EASTERN MAIL, under charge of Mr. A. O. Smoot, left on the 2nd inst., schedule

"Great Salt Lake City. U. T.

"To Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney-General of the United States, Washington D. C.

"Sir—My attention having been drawn to the letter of Justice W. W. Drummond, under date of March 30, 1857, addressed to yourself, tendering his resignation as Associate Justice for Utah, wherein my office is called in question, I feel it incumbent upon me to make to you the following report. Justice W. W. Drummond, in his "fourth" paragraph, says, 'The records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court have been destroyed by order of Governor B. Young, and the Federal officers grossly insulted for presuming to raise a single question about the treasonable act.

"I do solemnly declare this assertion is without the slightest foundation in truth. The records, papers, &c., of the Supreme Court in this Territory, together with all decisions and documents of every kind belonging thereto, from Monday, Sept. 22, 1851, (at which time said Court was first organized,) up to this present moment, are all safe and complete in my custody, and not one of them missing, nor have they ever been disturbed by any person.

"Again. In the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Moroni Greene, the which decision was written by Judge Drummond himself, I find the following words: 'That as the case for which Greene was convicted seems to have been an aggravated one, this Court does remit the costs of the prosecution, both in this Court and in the Court below.' Greene was provoked to draw a pistol in self-defense, but did not point it at any one. He was a lad of 18 years old. Much feeling was excited in his favour, and he was finally pardoned by the Governor upon a petition signed by the Judges and members of the bar of the United States Court, the Hon. Secretary of State, and many of the most respectable citizens of Great Salt Lake City.

"Again. In relation to the 'incarceration of five or six young men, from Missouri and Iowa, who are now (March 30, 1857) in the Penitentiary of Utah, without those men having violated any criminal law in America,' &c. This is an utterly false statement. But I presume he alludes to the incarceration, on the 22nd of January, 1856, of three men, and on the 29th of January, 1856, of one more. If so, these are the circumstances: There were quite a number of persons came here as teamsters in Gilbert and Garrish's train of goods, arriving here in 1855, after winter had set in. They arrived here very destitute, and at that season of the year there is nothing that a labouring man can get to do. Some of these men entered the store of S. M. Blair & Co., at various times in the night, and stole provisions and groceries. Some six or eight of them were indicted for burglary and larceny;

time, and as the route is now becoming well supplied with men, vehicles and animals in goodly number and of the right kind, it is but reasonable to expect that this mail during the term of the present contract will be faithfully and punctually transmitted.

The L. D. S. Millennial Star, No. 35, Vol. XIX,  
August 29, 1857

Historian's Office,  
Great Salt Lake City, July 1, 1857.  
Editor of Millennial Star.

Dear Brother— . . . .

By the arrival of the May mail, we learned of the agitation of the public press in the United States, pertaining to Utah—her Governor—and the Saints. Never at any former time have we witnessed a more universal, bitter feeling against "Mormonism" than at the present. Governor Young thinking the working bees of Utah would not take time to read what the public press say in relation to them and himself, set apart Sabbath, June 14th, at 8 a. m., to have some of the most rabid articles read to the Saints in this city and vicinity, and had two of our best readers employed for the occasion, who read alternately from 8 till nearly noon, the loathsome trash which the corrupt press of the United States had given birth to. It was, indeed, novel, however, to hear the Governor propose such articles to be read; seeing they were mostly aimed at his private and public character; this, however, only shows the consciousness he possesses of the rectitude of the path which he treads, and the confidence he has in the people whom he leads. . . .

Yours truly,

WILFORD WOODRUFF.

#### A NEW GOVERNOR

July 11, 1857.—Alfred Cumming of Georgia was appointed Second Governor of Utah, to succeed Brigham Young. He spent the following winter with Johnston's army at Camp Scott (Fort Bridger.)

The L. D. S. Millennial Star, No. 38, Vol. XIX,  
September 19, 1857

ANOTHER SHOT FROM THE MORMONS  
(From the "St. Louis Republican," July 26.)

The leading men in Mormonism do not intend, it would seem, that their assailants shall go unanswered; and, accordingly, they have sent forward to the Government at Washington duly authenticated documents, which, if true, must make some parties feel very awkward. We do not feel at liberty to withhold the following, which has the official seal of the United States Court at Salt Lake City to mark its authenticity, and which has been communicated to us for publication:—



## Post offices

1863

Free mail

service was

established in

49 cities in

USA, & soon

spread through-

out the country